The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875 VOL. 89.—NO. 256.

SECOND EDITION

THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Mass Meeting at Oil City.

A Brilliant Reception to the Gubernatorial Party.

Addresses in the Opera House.

Pershing and Piollett Handled Without Gloves.

Bill Allen's "Rag Baby" Discussed by Gov. Hayes.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, October 29, 1875.

The special train from Franklin arrived at eight o'clock. The Governor was escorted directly to the Opera House, already crowded to its utmost capacity. The streets resounded with strains of music and the sound of cannon as the procession moved from the station. A brilliant display of fireworks from house-tops added much to the success of the reception. The people seemed to have turned out *en masse* to welcome their Governor, irrespective of party. Nothing could have been more gratifying to the Governor himself and his friends.

The meeting was addressed first by the Governor, who was listened to respectfully, and was rapturously applauded. Mr. Ketcham then entertained the audience with one of his very best efforts, eliciting cheer upon cheer as he made his telling points on Pershing, and the self-sacrificing Granger, Piollett, the farmer candidate for Treasurer, fares badly at Mr. Ketcham's hands.

After the close of Mr. Ketcham's address, a special train provided through the kindness of C. J. Hepburn, Esq., Superintendent of the Oil Creek & A. R. R., left for Titusville with the Governor, Mr. Ketchum and a committee of reception from that city. Governor Hayes concluded the meeting with one of his inimitable arguments on the "rag baby." Oil City may be regarded as thoroughly aroused, and ready to bury Allen's infant, who escaped to this State on the 12th inst. A.

Governor Hartranft in Titusville.

Complimentary Entertainment by the Citizens' Corps.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 29, 1875.

At half past ten o'clock this special train from Oil City bearing the Governor and party arrived here. An escort of the Titusville Citizens' Corps met His Excellency, who was driven to the Parshall House, and subsequently to the armory of the corps, on the corner of Pine and Spring streets. On entering the reception room the Governor was welcomed by J. Foster Hart, President of the corps, who said they had taken their commander on the wing and heartily welcomed him to the city, and they hoped he would accept their hospitalities for the evening. The Governor replied that he would be glad to avail himself of this opportunity to renew the pleasant associations had with the organization. His Excellency and Mrs. W. H. Abbott led in the promenade to the music of the "Governor's March," and joined in the next dance. At eight o'clock an elegant supper was served at the Mansion House. The dancing continued to a late hour. The best of feeling prevailed. It is to be distinctly understood that the affair was purely military, and of no political import, both political parties being represented in the corps, and Col. J. B. Olmstead, commanding officer, being one of the prominent Democrats of the city, the Governor would be the last man to take advantage of the corps in the present campaign. He was highly pleased with his reception and the compliment conveyed by it. In the morning he leaves for Corry, for an afternoon political meeting, and will return here for another to-morrow night. D.

NEW YORK.

A Politician Suing for Libel.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1875.

A Politician Fighting Editors.

Late yesterday afternoon an order of arrest was issued by Police Justice Duffy against the editors of the *Times*, on complaint of James T. King, the Tammany nominee for the Legislature. The *Times* of this morning says: "Kelly or his Tammany tools may apply for orders of arrest against editors of newspapers three days before the election, and thus endeavor to silence all adverse criticism of him or his creatures; but if he supposes that this will induce the people to turn out and vote for him next Tuesday, he will find himself miserably deceived. The public know what the *Times* has risked in their behalf before to-day. We are quite content to place our character and reputation against those of John Kelly."

New P. E. Missionary Bishops.

The House of Bishops of the P. E. Church concluded its sessions this evening, after accomplishing the object for which it convened, that of creating two Bishops, one for the Diocese of China and the other for the Diocese of Africa. Rev. Sam. T. J. Schereschewsky was elected Bishop of China and Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Clarke, of Georgia, Bishop of Africa. After the transaction of some routine business the House adjourned *sine die*.

The Ocean Bank Robbery.

In the suit of Samuel M. Archer against the Ocean National Bank yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, one of the counsel for the plaintiff publicly retracted accusations made against Mr. Stevenson, cashier of the bank, at the time of the robbery, that he had assisted burglars in their work.

Business Failure.

The suspension of Fairfield & Trask, produce commission dealers, Chambers street, was announced yesterday. A meeting of the creditors had been called to protect the general interests, and the extension asked was readily granted. Mr. Fairfield is President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange.

The Railroad Conductors.

The Railroad Conductors' Association has chosen J. W. Seymour President for the ensuing year, John C. Blood and S. M. Hibbard Vice Presidents, and Joseph F. Culbertson Treasurer and Secretary.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, October 29, 1875.

Six feet seven inches and falling. Cloudy and warm. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Glasgow, Evansville. Departed—Andes, Wheeling.

ST. LOUIS, October 29, 1875.

Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Future City, New Orleans. Departed—Lake Superior, St. Paul; E. P. Kountz, New Orleans; Mitchell, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River stationary. Cloudy; very warm during the day; heavy rain to-night, accompanied by a high wind.

EVANSVILLE, October 29, 1875.

Cloudy, windy and warm; mercury 65 to 78. River 4 8-10 feet; falling slowly. Up—Nail City, 7 A. M.; Silver thorn, 7 A. M.; Geo. Rotchford, 1 P. M.; Fleetwing, 2 A. M.; Fawn, 2 P. M.; Dick Johnson, 6 P. M. Business light. The Fawn withdraws after this trip from the Cincinnati and Evansville trade.

MEMPHIS, October 29, 1875.

River stationary. Cloudy and warm. Arrived—Cons Millar, Cincinnati; Augusta, White River. Departed—Vicksburg and Chester, the latter late last night, St. Louis; Arlington, last night, Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE, October 29, 1875.

Cloudy and warm. Arrived—Acme, Cincinnati; Kendall, coast. Departed—Acme, New Orleans. The river is falling, with 4 feet 2 inches in the canal, and 2 feet 2 inches on the falls.

CAIRO, October 29, 1875.

Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; B. H. Cooke, Evansville, 6 P. M. River six feet ten inches and falling. Cloudy; indications of a storm.

VICKSBURG, October 29, 1875.

Down—Cherokee. Up—Maude. Arrived—Capital City. River fell two inches. Cloudy and warm.

RICE'S LANDING, October 29, 1875.

The river is three feet eight inches and falling.

BROWNSVILLE, October 29, 1875.

The river is four feet and stationary. Weather cloudy.

OIL CITY, October 29, 1875.

The river is fourteen inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

WHEELING, October 29, 1875.

The river is three feet eleven inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29, 1875.

Arrived—Tensas, Louisville. No departures. Warm and rainy.

NASHVILLE, October 29, 1875.

River still falling. 2 feet 5 inches on shoals. Cloudy and threatening rain.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Rumored Carlist Victory in Spain.

$2,000,000 Failure in London.

A Corean Fort and Village Destroyed by a British Man-of-War.

SPAIN.

Carlist Victory.

LONDON, October 29.—The Carlist committee of this city publishes the following: The Carlist General Perula gained an important victory at Lumbiri, in Navarre, on the 23d inst., routing a force of Alfonsists, consisting of thirty battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and thirty-six guns. The Carlist force consisted of five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and eight guns. The Alfonsist losses were heavy. According to the Alfonsist accounts, the main body of Carlists attacked General Perula's position at Lumbiri, but were easily repulsed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

$2,000,000 Failure.

LONDON, October 29.—Kattengall & Campbell, merchants of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are stated to be $2,000,000.

Interesting.

The Duchess of Edinburg was safely delivered of a daughter this afternoon.

RUSSIA.

A Bankrupt Contractor Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 29.—Dr. Strousberg, a noted railway contractor and financier, has been arrested here and sent to Moscow. Compromising documents in connection with his failure were found in his possession.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim.

LONDON, October 29.—A special from Berlin states that the Imperial Government is about to formally cashier Count von Arnim from the public service.

BY MAIL.

From Japan.

YOKOHAMA, October 11.—Events in Corea point to the possibility of speedy hostilities, though the Japanese Government is still rigidly silent. A Japanese man-of-war was fired upon from a Corean fort near the capital, and according to a report considered authentic, though not yet fully confirmed, a landing was effected and the fort and neighboring villages destroyed. The results and determination of the Government are anxiously awaited.

A secret gathering of political Conservatives in Kisto is attracting notice. Many high officials of the old regime are participating.

There are great preparations for an unprecedented display of Japanese productions at the Philadelphia Exposition.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ARRESTED.

The Ann Eliza Divorce Case—Brigham to be Imprisoned Until He Pays $9,500 and the Costs of the Suit.

SALT LAKE, October 29.—The decision of the Court in the matter of alimony *pendente lite* Young *vs.* Young, was delivered in the Third District Court to-day, by Judge Brennan. The Court previously ordered that the defendant should appear personally in Court when the decision was rendered. The affidavits of two physicians, sworn to, were presented, stating that the defendant was scarcely able to be out of bed, that it was dangerous for him to leave his room, and for that reason they asked that he be excused. The Court gave a brief history of the case, and at the close spoke as follows: The order in this case granting alimony *pendente lite* was not improperly made, and stands unrevoked and must be obeyed. No good reason is given for it. A Court, in order to maintain its dignity, self respect and authority, cannot allow its orders to be repudiated, disregarded or denied. It is, therefore, the judgment of the Court that the defendant be imprisoned until the $9,500 and costs of the suit are paid and released by this Court. In accordance with the above Marshal Maxwell arrested Brigham Young this afternoon at the latter's residence, where he now remains in the custody of the Marshal.

BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

Two Detachments of United States Troops Repulsed—Three Soldiers Killed.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: News of a startling nature was received here to-day in regard to a fight which took place on Tuesday between United States troops near Fort Hayes and a wandering band of Cheyenne Indians. In that fight the Indians drove back the troops and killed two men. Fresh troops were forwarded from the fort, and a dispatch received at the office of the Kansas Pacific road to-night states that these fresh troops were attacked by the Indians while camped near the Smoky Hill river, on Thursday, and that the Indians were again successful, and made the soldiers retreat with the loss of one man killed and one badly wounded. General Carr's command had left Fort Hayes by a special train for the seat of war.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Important Case Before the Supreme Court of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, October 29.—In the Supreme Court, this morning, was heard the case of James Ferritter *et al. vs.* James Tyler *et al.* The parties live in Brattleboro, where, on Corpus Christie Day, June 4th last, one hundred and fifty Catholic children stayed away from school, by the desire of their parents, and attended church. Tyler, for the school committee, would allow them to return only on condition that they should not do so in the future, to which the parents would not assent. The question before the Supreme Court was whether the committee had power to exclude children from school. The committee acted under certain school laws. The case came up on an appeal from the decision of the Chancellor, giving a *pro forma* judgment for the defendants. The decision of the Court was withheld.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1875.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

A report received by the Secretary of War from Assistant Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, October 23, announced that the yellow fever in that city up to the 23d, according to information had from the Board of Health, was as follows: Number of cases, 84; number of deaths, 46. There was no frost.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 30, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warm, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by northwest winds and falling temperature in the two first.

The Guibord Trouble.

MONTREAL, October 29.—Mr. Doutre had an interview, to-day, with the Mayor as to getting protection at the approaching burial of Guibord. The Mayor intimated that neither he nor the city police should go outside of the city limits, and that as the Catholic Cemetery was outside these limits they would not go there. He then formally called on the Mayor, as a Justice of the Peace, to act as such. The Mayor would give him no answer. Trouble is feared.

Three Children Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—An Athens (Ohio) special says one Krumaby, a colored man, with his wife and infant left three small children alone, while they started to town this evening. The house took fire, burning the children to death. It is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a lamp by the children.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 29.—The steamships Bothnia and Denmark, from New York, and Leipzig, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Arrived—The steamships Arragon, from Bristol, and Darien, from the Mediterranean.

PITTSBURGH
STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Nos. 319 and 321 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In order to close out our present stock, preparatory to getting in new stock for next year, I will sell all my present stock of Monuments and Grave Stones at

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Black and slab marble at Eastern prices, freight added. White Lime, Plaster Paris and Hydraulic Cement always on hand at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Work of the Last Day's Session.

The Sunday Question Discussed—Religion in the Common Schools—Design and Future of the Alliance—Closing Exercises.

The final session of the Evangelical Alliance was held yesterday in the First Presbyterian church. The discussion in the forenoon was upon "The Sabbath Question," the opening speaker being Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., of Gettysburg, and President of the Pennsylvania College. He read a carefully prepared paper upon the subject, saying that in it all classes of society are deeply concerned. The overthrow of the Sabbath law, or a lowering of the sanctity of the day so as to leave but a nominal Sabbath or only a secular holiday, would radically affect the whole social, industrial and moral condition of the country. Every man, woman and child has interests even the highest, at stake in the issue. Even the preservation of the day, if secured on wrong principles, must be attended with loss and damage. If the preservation of the Christian Sabbath is secured only on the ground of human expediency, of social or national custom, as some have urged, but with a compromise or surrender of the high ground which rests its authority in God, there would be little to rejoice over in the success. Allowed to remain on an authority which is only human and conventional, the day could not long withstand the worldly powers that seek to desecrate and destroy it. Left on a foundation of sand, the floods could sweep it away. The gentleman then proceeded to show that the Sabbath was instituted by God while man was still in his Paradisaical state, and claimed that it was to furnish man, at the very start, with what his nature and welfare would require. He said this ordination of the law at the creation, viewed in the language which states the fact, fix a number of points very vital in the whole Sabbath question.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

First—The Sabbath began in direct *divine* appointment, as a law for man as man, under which the race was to start forward in its unfolding and history.

Second—It was ordained as a day of *rest*, after the idea and pattern of God's resting, and so was made a memorial of the completed work of creation.

Third—Beyond its use as a day of rest, it was set apart for the worship of God and the special needs of man's higher nature.

Fourth—The Sabbath in its primitive sanctification and universal relation, cannot—as the antagonism to its enforcement often represents—be looked upon as simply a Mosaic law, or a Jewish institution with merely local and temporary obligations for the Jewish nation.

Fifth—The Sabbath rose ages before and wholly unconnected with the ceremonial law afterwards given to the Hebrews.

Sixth—While numerically the "seventh day" was sanctified and the first made the Sabbath, the principle that evidently formed the original essence of the institution was that one seventh of time, one stated day out of seven, should be held as sacred to God and the care of spiritual interests.

THE CHANGE OF DAY.

After enlarging upon these points the speaker proceeded to consider the Mosaic and Jewish aspects of the Sabbath, and then passed on to consider the institution of the Christian Sabbath. He claimed the change of the day on which the Sabbath should fall, from the seventh to the first, did not touch the continuance or validity of the Sabbatic law. The change was made by the "Lord of the Sabbath," Himself fixed the day by ending the work on which the "new creation" of grace arises, and guided His apostles through the Holy Spirit, who was to lead them unto all truths, to observe the first day of the week instead of the seventh as the great day of worship. The change, he contended, did not affect the essence of the law, but only that which was incidental and capable of modification—the determination of a particular day. It involved no disregard of any of the essential elements of the Sabbath, but took them all up, and in accordance with principles of modification already recognized, incorporated in the Sabbath law for the gospel dispensation a commemorative relation to the completed redemption in Christ. The speaker then proceeded to consider the necessity for the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, and contended at length that just in proportion as the day was observed in accordance with divine command would be the prosperity and moral improvement of the nations.

ELEVATING OTHER DAYS.

The next speaker upon this question was Rev. S. M. Hopkins, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary. He claimed that by the teachings of the New Testament it was clearly established that the Fourth commandment had been abrogated by the new dispensation, but it had been so abrogated because the teachings of Christ were intended to make all days alike sanctified. It was not by dragging down the Sabbath, but by bringing the other days up to the same level with the Sabbath. He claimed that there is no divine command for the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, and contended that all the teachings of Christ and the Apostles demonstrated that it was no wrong to perform ordinary or secularly employment on that day. This view he also claimed was sustained by the fathers of the church. In summing up his arguments he said that if according to the teachings of the New Testament and the view and practice of the primitive church, that the Fourth commandment, as a law, is abrogated, then the observance of any particular day and the manner of observing it is a question left to the individual Christian conscience. In proceeding, he said the attempt to enforce the observance of the Sunday as the Sabbath on the individual conscience, by the terms of the Fourth commandment, labors under insurperable difficulties. The great mass of emigrants to this country have been educated under a different system, and cannot be brought to accept the Puritan doctrine. This is more particularly the case because they perceive that the Puritan or Jewish doctrine is not accepted by the mass of the American people by the American church, nor even by that smaller section of it commonly distinguished as Evangelical).

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

The well-to-do church member enjoys the space of his grounds and garden on Sunday, eats his ample hot dinner and drives to church in his carriage, thus breaking the Jewish Sabbath for himself, his servants and his cattle. When, after this, he turns round and frowns upon the laboring immigrant who on his one holiday takes a quiet walk with his family in the parks or fields, or forms an excursion into the country, there is danger of his being likened to an ancient class of religionists who laid heavy burdens and grievous to be borne upon man's shoulders, and would not touch them with one of their own fingers. That it would be better every way even for the hardest worked operative to spend a part of the day in communing by public worship with God in His word, before going out to enjoy communication with God in his work, is unquestionable. The observance of the Sunday, as a day of worship, he contended, is not promoted by legislative enactments interfering with individual liberty of action. In regard to what particular things are to be permitted or prohibited on the Sunday there is room for difference of opinion. It was not proposed, he said, to attempt a solution of such cases. The general principle laid down by Christ, even for the interpretation of the Fourth commandment, was: "It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day." Whatsoever not interfering with worship on the one hand, nor with needful rest on the other, comes under the comprehensive description of "well-doing," whatever tends to make man moral, physical and religious welfare would seem to come within the category of lawful things.

Dr. Sloan, Dr. Ganse, Rev. Wonderly, Dr. Taylor, of Newark, Dr. Mahlin and Dr. Milligan, all, in five minute speeches, objected to the view of Dr. Hopkins, claiming that the Christian Sabbath had been divinely appointed and that its observance is fully required by divine commandment.

The business of the morning meeting being at an end, it adjourned with the benediction.

Afternoon Session.

The first paper read at the afternoon session was by Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D, of Newark, N. J., on "The Sabbath School of To-day and of the Future." He commenced by stating that there are in this country sixty thousand Sunday Schools, and as many superintendents, six hundred thousand teachers and five million pupils. Next to the common schools there is no agency equal to the Sunday School for teaching the young. The mission school is the connecting link between the church organization and the outlying masses, many of which are foreign born. The child of the church, is a Providential necessity, is not a self regulating machine, but needs care and attention. It is a true vine. It is a vast missionary organization, pioneering the way of empire into new settlements, and it remains to be seen whether compulsory education can be enforced among the degraded and vicious classes without the modification of mission schools. Next addressing his remarks to the character of Sunday Schools, the speaker said that the time has come to stop the rage for gymnasties in them, and to abolish the stage and cease the round of experiments that are being made, none of which enter into the proper functions of Sunday Schools, and which are not calculated to increase their efficiency. Jesus once taught his disciples how to enter the kingdom of heaven by placing a little child in their midst and making of it his parable. Referring to the Sunday School library, Dr. Taylor said it was either a help or a hindrance, and he urged that it be kept clear of all trashy and poisonous books, which often by carelessness and inexperience get upon its shelves. A more serious evil than all others is the introduction of books of a secular character, exciting and improbable stories, novelettes, and other wishy-washy stuff, which is not infrequently found in Sunday School libraries. The speaker once himself discovered a neatly bound history of a Roman Catholic saint, which a teacher had placed in the library through error. The books in the library should be of such a character as not to undo the work the teacher is doing, and no volume should be allowed there that contradicts the Book of God. In too many instances the contents of libraries are any thing but real Sunday School books. There is no reason why a well chosen library should not be a ceas less blessing. A witty observer once said that the little children were doing all in their power to find Christ but were prevented from doing so by the press. Another very important factor in the advancement of Sunday Schools is the quality and efficiency of the teachers. In a school furnished with earnest teachers and governed by a wise Superintendent the dignity to be maintained by it will become apparent that it will find time for nothing but model work. Considering the number and variety of teachers employed the wonder is that the schools have not suffered from their inexperience. A question that has often presented itself is why may not the best teachers have larger classes than is usually given them. A class of twenty-five or more placed under their instruction would have very material effect in increasing the effectiveness of the school. The normal classes and teachers' institutes will soon pave the way for teachers who can supply the demand for instructors for intermediate and infant scholars.

It is noticeable also that the tendency is to extend the sphere and complicate the Sunday school system so that only an experienced engineer can run it. Do not treat the tender vine as you would the oak tree. Remember that it is the Sunday school, the Sabbath school, the Mission school, but it is neither a college nor a university. Let it be kept as the Bible school. The pastor must fall in and assist in the work. He can teach the Bible class, or superintend when the occasion demands. The speaker here drew a picture of the future Sunday school, for which the past has been but the preparation, and urged the education of the children in order that they may fill their positions in it. He finished his address by a plea for reference to the common schools and the Sunday schools, and with the beautiful admonition to wave over them the flag of the Union and the banner of the Cross.

RELIGION AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Following Dr. Taylor, Rev. John Cotton Smith, of New York, read a lengthy and able paper relative to "Religion in the Common Schools." He said that the question comprises one of the most important problems for our people and country to solve, and took the ground that inasmuch as State and church are divorced from each other in this country the Bible should be excluded from the public schools. The carelessness with which it is read to them by half-instructed by no benefits, but is calculated to produce irreverence. He did not, however, argue for the exclusion of the Bible as a concession to the demands of Catholicism. If it were taken out the Roman ists would still be unsatisfied, a division of the school funds being the real object at which they aim, and which they took, on the ground that inasmuch as State and church are divorced from each other in this country the Bible should be excluded from the public schools. The carelessness with which it is read to them by half-instructed by no benefits, but is calculated to produce irreverence. He did not, however, argue for the exclusion of the Bible as a concession to the demands of Catholicism. If it were taken out the Roman

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, referring to the demand for power among the Democracy, in this State, under the cry of reform: "The domestic quarrels of the Democrats of New York city just now furnish an interesting subject for consideration to those persons who propose to help the party to power in this State. The squabbling is done by the two leaders of the municipal divisions of the party; one of whom, JOHN KELLY, is charged this morning by the *Times* with having stolen $90,000 from the City Treasury, while the other, JOHN MORRISSEY, is an ex-prize fighter, who is now the proprietor of a gaming hell. These are the chosen men of the Democracy in a city where it holds supreme control of the government."

THE good old custom of observing Thanksgiving, originating among the Puritans and made national by LINCOLN, is soon to be observed among us for the present year. President GRANT has issued a proclamation appointing the 25th of November next as a day of National Thanksgiving. Despite the widespread suffering that has been caused by the continued depression of the business of the country, there is much cause for rejoicing in the bountiful increase of the earth, in the absence from the land of war and pestilence, and in the myriad individual blessings that have been vouchsafed to the people. Perhaps before the day of praise arrives there may be another reason for profound thanksgiving in the defeat of the Democratic party, and in the consequent relief of the country from the dishonor which is threatened by its proposed financial policy.

A VERY important case is now pending in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to compel the latter to reimburse the Government for interest paid upon the bonds loaned to assist in the construction of the road, or, more specifically, to permit the Government to withhold the entire amount due the Company for transportation and apply the same as an offset to the claim for the payment of interest on the bonds. An idea of the magnitude of the issue now pending in the Supreme Court is furnished by Attorney General PIERREPONT's statement, that a decision in favor of the Company will be equivalent to a gain of $200,000,000 to the stockholders of the Pacific Railroads, and that, before a single generation shall have passed, the Government will have paid, in the shape of interest alone, for the different Pacific Railway Companies, the enormous sum of $318,035,714, less only the deduction of one-half the Companies' charges for services rendered the Government from year to year.

THE Democratic cry in this State, just now, is reform. They have practically abandoned their financial theories, and claim to be the reformers of the age. In Chicago they are in power, and have deliberately and arbitrarily excluded Republicans from Election Boards. An indignation meeting was called for last night, to consider the following points: 1. To give expression to the feeling of indignation which prevails throughout the community against the arbitrary, unjust, and corrupt action of the Board of County Commissioners in refusing to grant the request of the Republican Nominating Convention for proper representation on the Boards of Election. 2. "To take such action as may be deemed advisable to protect the purity of the ballot-box" next Tuesday. Says the *Inter-Ocean:* "Righteous indignation fitly describes the temper of all honorable men in view of the high-handed outrage committed against the rights of the people by the Board of County Commissioners. The merchants of Chicago will assemble to-morrow night to protest, and to resolve to protest, against an act of arbitrary power, and to resolve that *the purity of the ballot box shall be maintained at every hazard.* The corrupt servants of the people have resolved to become masters by robbery—robbery through the violation of the sacred right of free suffrage. The people have resolved to be heard at the ballot box, have resolved to vote, have resolved that their votes shall be counted, and have resolved that no votes shall be illegally polled and illegally counted." The *Tribune* says of the same thing: "The political prostitutes of Chicago have notified the tax-payers of the city, through their representatives on the County Board, that they mean to stuff the ballot boxes at the next election. This is the only explanation of the refusal of the just demand that the Republican party should be represented on the list of judges of election at every poll. The judges whom Mr. HESING had appointed at his secret confab with the Committee on Public Service of the County Board are expected to falsify the voice of the people. That is what they are chosen for." This is the kind of Reform the Democracy give when in power.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We make use of practically our last opportunity of addressing our readers on the duty of adhering closely to our county ticket. With Monday will come the bustle and stir of active preparation for the actual work of Tuesday. We therefore desire to say that we hope every Republican will *vote.* Also that he will vote our entire county and State ticket. We have mentioned the personal merits of the candidates, and know them to be deserving the confidence and esteem of every true Republican and good citizen. We claim the right to be believed, when we mention that last year, when there were names on our ticket which were not, in our judgment, suitable, we withheld from them our active support. This year we have a ticket that is all that can be desired. It is made up of men, tried and true, who are known as men of high character and of fine reputation, and who are free from the first suspicion of taint. Even our enemies being judges, no wrong attaches to our candidates.

On the other hand we have charged, time after time, and no denial has been made, that the Democratic county ticket was set up, one Sunday afternoon, by an influential lay Jesuit, and that the ticket is largely Catholic. While we do not think our Catholic fellow-citizens should be deprived of any civil rights and privileges that are enjoyed by others, we do think that when a ticket is set up by one of their number, in that especial interest, and made up of a large majority of Catholics, that fact should be clearly known, that the people may vote in the full knowledge of all the facts. This we have stated specifically, time after time, yet the *Post*, so ready to deny when it can safely do so, has never uttered a word on the subject.

With these things before us, we hope no complimentary votes will be given. No man on the Democratic ticket should be favored. Let us keep the party lines intact, and vote, and direct our energies to the election of all who have been nominated for the several county offices. Allegheny county ought to roll up a grand majority, and if she performs her duty, will. In all parts, we hope the people will rouse themselves to vote. See that the lethargic are stirred up, and that the tardy are brought out. Energy and earnestness are required, and these should be unstintedly employed to bring out a full vote. With this, our county will give a majority which, if not equal to the war times, will at all events, contribute to the success of the ticket by a majority of which we may all be proud.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

If any have doubted the personal popularity of Governor HARTRANFT, his recent receptions in Western Pennsylvania would set the matter in its true light. Wherever he has been, in this city and the towns at the West and Northwest, citizens have turned out, almost *en masse*, to welcome him, and testify their appreciation of the Governor and the man. Democrats as well as Republicans have extended to him cordial greetings, and even where they did not intend to break over party associations and vote for him, Democrats have cordially testified their personal appreciation of his worth as an officer and man. We mention these things that we may add, that a person so evidently worthy, and who commands the unreserved confidence of the people because of services rendered, and of his general bearing in the Gubernatorial office, is pre-eminently the one to continue in that position at the present time. One of the chief duties of our Governor, next year, will be that of courtesy and hospitality. Our State will play the host to the people from all parts of the world, who will assemble to witness the great display at our Centennial, and it is desirable that we be fitly represented in our Governor. We have no fear that Mr. PERSHING will be elected,—but were he, with his narrow mind and diminutive body, the people of Pennsylvania would be anything but happy over the result, when the Centennial year arrives. Governor HARTRANFT, on the other hand, has a splendid military reputation,—a very great matter in the estimate of European visitors,—a fine personal bearing, and a record in civil administration of which any person may be proud. He possesses the confidence and esteem of the people, and thus can fitly represent us on the great occasion referred to.

It is a noticeable circumstance, on the contrary, that Mr. PERSHING's candidacy has awakened no enthusiasm, and that there is not a spark of personal magnetism in him, or his cause. The support he receives from many papers and persons is entirely perfunctory. They do not admire the man, while they detest his record, and look with contempt on the selfishness that prompts him to hold one office till he gets another. Even the Philadelphia *Times*, the ablest Democratic paper in the State, expressed its abhorrence of this feature of his candidacy in strong terms. It declared that he made of himself a mere driftweed—a fact that all see and feel, to the joy of Republicans, and sorrow of Democrats. Yet the course of the two candidates illustrates the difference in their characters. The one seeks to illustrate his dignity by remaining on the bench, and withdrawing from public life. The other shows his real dignity by his bearing in the midst of the people. The one keeps himself where no questions can be asked him, while the other meets the people face to face, listens to their inquiries, and answers them. One, so far as this canvass is concerned, is a non-entity; the other, a living presence in the midst of the people. The effect of these things is very great. The people trust those who trust them—and the tour of Governor HARTRANFT has, for this very reason, made him thousands of votes.

There are advantages in the tour the Governor is making aside from the purely political aspects attending it. It familiarizes him with the people, and with the peculiarities and needs of various parts of the Commonwealth. The more intimate his knowledge of such things, the better he is prepared to aid the people in anything that legitimately comes within his range of duty. President GRANT experienced much advantage in administering the affair of the General Government from the trips he makes into the several sections. Thus Governor HARTRANFT, who has visited parts of the State, during this tour, never visited by him before, expresses much benefit, and this will be seen in his future administration of affairs. This aside, and the fact is clear, that the chief object of the tour is political. The Governor is a candidate for re-election, and visits the people that it may be seen what manner of man he is, and that he may speak to the people, face to face. This course is consistent, proper, and right. It has proven very popular, and assures his election by a triumphant majority. The drift of the tide is so apparent that even Democratic papers outside the State admit the fact. They know that PERSHING does not stand the ghost of a chance of election.

Thus the canvass is closing with ovations to our Governor, that indicate the result that will be reached on Tuesday next. The hearts of the people are right, and their brains are clear enough to discriminate between the hypocrisy of the Democratic platform, and the candor of the Republican declaration of principles. They know of the candidates,—that one has been tried and found true, and that the other has skulked from their presence during the canvass. On these things their verdict will be made up.

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PIKE'S PEAK.

Graphic Description of a Trip to the Summit.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COLORADO SPRINGS, October 15, 1875.

Yesterday I did what few men of over seventy have ever accomplished—ascended to the summit of Pike's Peak, and stood 14,275 feet above the level of the sea. There is a good horse-path or trail from the valley, in which this town and Manitou are situated, all the way up to the summit. The distance from here is seventeen miles. The air-line distance to the summit of the peak is twelve miles, although to an unpracticed eye it does not look more than four or five.

We went on horseback. After crossing about four miles of gently rising ground, we entered the gorge or canon of Bear Creek, and followed that stream to its extreme source—a strong, clear spring, about 10,000 feet above the sea level, and as cold as if it ran from a glacier, probably not more than two degrees above congelation. In the seven miles which we followed that rushing torrent, we climbed about 3,600 feet. The water is, of course, broken into thousands of cascades, and lashed into spray, keeping up a perpetual roar. The people of this town intend soon to turn the water of this pure and copious stream into a reservoir west of the town, about 150 feet above the level of the streets, and thence carry it in pipes for distribution. No natural arrangement could be more admirable.

Two miles beyond the head of Bear Creek we reach the Lake House, a rustic hotel of good size, on the bank of a lake of eleven acres. It is deep, and has bold shores. On the northwest side is the base of the mountain range, of which Pike's Peak forms a part; on the southeast it is bounded by a moraine, thrown up probably in the glacial period. The elevation of this lake is 10,300 feet above tide, and the situation and surroundings are picturesque in the extreme. Here we remained over night and had good supper and breakfast, good beds, and good stabling and feed for our horses.

The next morning we started up the mountain side, angling southward till we reached the timber line of the height of 11,750 feet, or 2,525 feet below the summit. Above that point no trees or shrubs grow, but there is some short grass, and many beautiful flowers grow clear up to the summit. At the timber line the trail bends round towards the north, for one mile, over comparatively smooth grassy ground; but the remainder of the way is over a rugged waste of broken rock, which looks as if some huge pile had fallen down, scattering its fragments in wild confusion over two or three square miles. Through this region of desolation the trail—still reasonably smooth—rises rapidly, until suddenly it sets you on the nearly level summit, which is about fifteen acres in extent. It, too, is covered all over with broken fragments of metamorphic rocks, dark colored and exceedingly hard—a composit of porphyry and granite. Under these rocks there is a stratum of mingled clay and pulverized porphyry, of which a kind of mortar can be made.

When we reached the signal station the temperature was that of hard Winter—thermometer 17, and the wind blowing 34 miles an hour. We had not as good an outlook as we had hoped for, for there were some clouds lying directly over us, some below us, and the atmosphere was a little smoky. The plains blended with the clouds short of the natural horizon; but on the west we had a pretty good view of South Park, with Mount Lincoln and other high peaks beyond; the Snowy Range beyond the Arkansas, with Mounts Harvard and Yale in the southwest. Peaks which we had passed on our way up—some of which tower up above the timber line—seemed to be dropped into the vale; while the houses in this town were too small to be discovered with the naked eye. The streets and squares we could easily see, but that was all.

Although well clad, I found the weather too uncomfortably cold to spend very much time in looking abroad. Indeed the mountain itself, was to me more interesting than anything else; so I soon returned to the comfortable shelter room in the signal station—a substantial one-story stone building—which is now in charge of Sergeant J. V. Brown, U. S. A., from whom I gathered many interesting facts respecting electrical phenomena on the peak. Of that I shall not speak at this time, but make it the subject of another paper. Pike is the highest land-mark from which I have full and interesting reports on that topic from men very competent to give.

Many of the visitors to the Soda Springs of Manitou visit the summit, a large proportion of whom are ladies. This trip is not at all dangerous, and but little fatiguing. The Lake House is an excellent resting-place, where most visitors remain over night, go to the summit in the morning, remain a few hours, and then return to Colorado Springs or Manitou in the afternoon, dining at the Lake House on their way down.

A Little Meteorology.

While at the signal station Sergeant Brown, who treated me with much kindness, gave us an abstract of his meteorological records for 1874, from which I compile a few facts to show the effect of that elevation upon temperature. The following table gives the highest and lowest range of the thermometer, the mean of each month, together with the amount of rainfall. This, of course, includes snow and hail. Snow falls every month. In Winter, only snow; in the Summer, all three. Liquid drops only fall in June, July and August,—occasionally, perhaps, in May and September.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Rainfall. inches.	Days
January	23	-25	6	1.3	5
February	20	-26	0	1.2	8
March	20	-24	4	1.4	13
April	35	-11	8	5.4	15
May	45	-2	24	3.2	16
June	57	20	34	.6	9
July	61	32	42	6.0	16
August	56	28	39	3.7	18
September	52	13	29	2.3	6
October	37	-6	21	1.8	12
November	28	-8	12	.4	5
December	29	-15	6	.2	3
Mean temperat'e for year.			19	27.5	126

The barometer has to be regulated for that altitude. When we were there the mercury in the tube was standing exactly at 18, which is equivalent to about 30 at the sea level. The lowest range, mean, for any month was in February—29.6; the highest in July and August—30.3; and yet in July there were 16 days when rain fell, and the aggregate for the month was 6 inches. This can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that in July and August the lower strata of the atmosphere are more rarified by heat than at any other season, thus lifting a larger proportion of the air above the level of the peak. Although the weight of the entire volume is not increased, it is less. This causes a difference in the barometrical measurement of mountain summits, which topographical engineers are laboring to overcome. In the summer season, the only time when the work can be done at all, the report of the barometer is a little too low. The altitude of Pike's Peak has been found by instrumental measurement to be about 150 feet higher than the barometer made it. It is now taken as the standard, and other high peaks are measured by it.

I am coming East in a day or two.

Truly, yours,
JOSIAH COPLEY.

THE YALE COLLEGE ROW.

How It Commenced and Concluded—Letter From a Student at that Institution—What He Knows About the Affair.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN, October 25, 1875.

I see by reference to the dailies, not only of my own city (Pittsburgh), but of nearly all the cities of the country, that a very exaggerated account of the little "muss" that occurred here last Tuesday, the 19th, has gone abroad throughout the land. I refer to the contest between the Odd Fellows and the Yale students. As the procession was passing down Chapel street the students collected on the sidewalk near South College, and yelled and cheered, as is their custom when any procession passes the college. Nothing would have resulted from this, however, if it had not been for the following occurrence: Between the sidewalk and the procession there was barely room for a wagon to pass. A teamster with a load of coal did attempt to pass, and as he did so, the crowd cried "Whoa" several times at the horse. This so enraged the driver that he lashed out on all sides with his whip, and struck some of the boys who were nearest in the face. In an instant the boys piled into his wagon from all sides and he was hustled out in a hurry, and they began throwing coal at him from his wagon. Unfortunately the pieces of coal struck several of the Odd Fellows, and, besides this, being jostled by those who were after the teamster, they, the Odd Fellows, believed themselves to be the object of the attack, and commenced slashing at the boys with their swords. Although the students were far inferior in number to their assailants, and at a loss to know why they had been attacked, they stood their ground for a time, and when they did retreat they carried with them some broken swords, and an Odd Fellows hat. There were no stones thrown during the row, with the exception of a few coal stones at the commencement of it. In fact the students could not have thrown any other stones, as the pavement is Nicholson.

Of course this collision is to be deplored, the more so as people believe that the students were to blame, no matter what the merits of the case may have been. Inasmuch as the GAZETTE falls into the hands of some who have friends at Yale, I think it no more than just that they should know the truth of the matter, and should understand that the students are not lost to all sense of propriety in the matter of their public behavior.

Very respectfully yours,
J. J. H.

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THE COURT RECORD.

Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

The cases of Peter Keeling vs. Negley & Co. and Clarence Huber vs. same, were continued, the defendants having plead surpri...

J. H. Graham, Esq., was appointed auditor in the case of Weller Bros. vs. Casper L...

The case of William Shreider vs. Negley & Co. on trial. This is an action to recover the value of work done in minting coal. The defendants claim that plaintiff entered into an agreement with them whereby he was to work for them one year for a certain sum specified. The defendants agreed to pay the plaintiff a contingent sum, provided he complied with all the terms of the agreement. They allege that he did not comply with it, but entered into a strike and refused to work for them. Afterwards another agreement was made, in which it was expressly stipulated that in case plaintiff should cease to work for defendants before the expiration of a year, the whole amount of postage retained by defendants and all moneys due and unpaid at the date plaintiff should cease to work, should be forfeited to defendants. They allege that he did stop working before the time fixed. The plaintiff claims that he did not break or violate the second agreement which he signed.

In the case of J. D. W. White, through E. Kelly, agent, vs. B. Breitweisser, an action for rent, the jury found for plaintiffs for $44.88

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of John Kipe, charged with desertion by Hannah Kipe, defendant, paying costs.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of A. L. Aiken, charged with false pretences.

James Harrison was found guilty of a charge of assault and battery, and fined $10 and costs.

The case of John Badow et al. was settled upon paying of costs.

Joseph McCoy indicted for felonious assault and battery, was found guilty in manner and form as indicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

David Melchrum was acquitted of a charge of horse stealing.

Chas. A. Schmitz is on trial on a charge of false pretence.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the matter of Wm. J. Clark, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, petition for discharge was presented, and the usual order made for a final hearing.

An order was made on petition of M. Varnes, assignee of Louis Kreing, bankrupt, for the return of the property, assets and effects of said bankrupt, ging him the same control and ownership over them as though he had never been a bakrupt.

Henry A. Freyvogel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The petition of Mary McCullough, et al. creditors for payment of certin rent, &c., was referred to Register Harge for examination and report.

Certain creditors filed a petitionin bankruptcy against Baldwin, Marqui & Co., debtors, of Pittsburgh. The usual order was issued.

Samuel Glass, debtor, Pittsburgh. Certain creditors were allowed to intervene for their claims.

The following cases were continued:

The assignee of House, bakrupt, of Washington county, against M H. Kline; same against Samuel Hazlett same vs. Wm. Hornish; assignees of Miler & Co., bankrupts, vs. G. J. Roberts, Elton Cole et al. vs. E. M. Lockwood; John S. Jackson et al. vs. J. M. Gazzam et al.

The case of Summons & Co.'s vs. Thomas J. Pearl, debtor, Luzerne county, is still on trial.

State Supreme Court.

(Before a Full Bench.)

This Court was in session but a short time yesterday forenoon, and had in consideration the case of Warbickvs. Gray, appeal from the Common Pleas No. 4 of Philadelphia. The case came upon an application for the dissolution of an injunction. On argue the absence of the defendant in error the case was held over for one week, and the court adjourned, the list of cases for the week being exhausted.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

The trial of the case of Henry Shaler vs. Wm. Badger was concluded, and a verdict rendered for p.aintiff for $25.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Samuel Kelly, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi.*

Estate of S. M. Kier, deceased. Argument had on testimony taken. Schoyer for widow; Acheson for heirs.

This Court will be in session to-day.

Court Brevities.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, Thomas Glaze instituted proceedings in equity against Baldwin Fawcett to recover damages for alleged conspiracy. The plaintiff claims that the defendants entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff in reputation, in person, and in furtherance of said design, accused him of arson, before a magistrate, on which charge he was tried in the Criminal Court and acquitted. Damages claimed $10,000. The plaintiff was charged with having set fire to certain buildings in Braddocks.

ONE TRAMP LESS.

A Man's Head Cut Off at Salem, Ohio.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SALEM, O., October 27, 1875.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock as a freight train on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. was approaching this town, the head less body of a man was discovered lying near the track. The body was thereupon taken up and conveyed to the station. After daylight the head was found about a half a mile from the place where the body was lying. One arm was cut off and one leg broken in four places. The mens of remains presented a most horrible sight: A coroner's jury has been summoned to hold an inquest. All of the testimony is not yet taken. It appears that the victim was a tramping journeyman tailor, John Foley by name, who had been in the employment of a clothing merchant in this place for a short time. On receiving his wages he went to Alliance and returned on the previous evening, having been on a drunken spree. He loitered about the depot till near midnight, when he requested to be shown the way into town. This was done, but he soon returned, and made the same request, which was complied with. It is supposed that he then, in his drunken delirium, wandered around to the railroad track, where he failed to keep out of the way of an approaching train.

G. D. H.

——The fifth part of *A Century After*, an elegant work giving picturesque glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, has been laid on our table by the agent in this city, Mr. Preston Parr, No. 106 Fourth avenue, where subscriptions will be received. The work complete will consist of fifteen semi-monthly parts, costing fifty cents each. The next number will contain some picturesque views in Pittsburgh and vicinity, among them Trinity church and a view of the city from Mount Washington. The text of the magazine, commencing with part five, will be from the pen of Mr Richard Henry Stoddard, the well-known poet and author, and editor of the Bric-a-Brac series, and the work throughout is first class.

MME. TITIENS speaks English perfectly, says she likes it best of all languages, and does her thinking in it. But she is equally at home with German, French and Italian.

ELECTIONS.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 25, 1875.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN HOERR, Cashier.
x5

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 12, 1875.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.
61w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE
TO
Election Officers.

The Election Papers of the several Districts of the County of Allegheny are now ready at the office of the County Commissioners. Also, new Ballot Boxes for new Districts and Districts where old boxes have been expended. Judges or Inspectors will please call in person, or send written order for ELECTION PAPERS and for BALLOT BOXES where they are needed.

AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
JACOB LASHEL.
8

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Lucy furnace is now making Bessemer and the Isabella cold short iron.

THE small Allentown rolling mill, which resumed operations quite recently, is running double turn, and it is said arrangements are being made to start the large mill.

THE Lebanon rolling mills have at present 153 men employed and are running day and night. There was more iron turned out week before last than at any other time previous.

THE following iron vessels have been built at Pittsburgh for the Government at various dates: George M. Bibb, Allegheny, Hunter, Michigan, Jefferson, Manayunk, Umpqua, Sandusky and Marietta.

THE Edgar Thomson Steel Works made 99 blows last week, running single turn, producing 457 390-2240 tons of rails. From the first of October to the 23d, inclusive, the aggregate production was 1,412 2060-2240 tons of rails.

LAST week we gave the make of iron at Isabella furance No. 2 during the week previous, which was 714 1240-2140 tons. This was something unheard of in this country, or in Great Brittain. But now we have to chronicle an achievement that exceeds even the above. Last week Lucy furnace, same size as Isabella No. 2 (20 feet at the bosh and 75 feet high), made 762 0194-2268 tons. The fuel used was 60 per cent. of Carnegie washed coke and 40 per cent. Connellsville.—*American Manufacturer.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semiannually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRONZE GROUPS,
STATUARY AND URNS.
J. P. SMITH SON & CO.,
18½ LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. PIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear
LOWEST PRICES.

A SAFE LIGHT.
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
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A. L. RUSSELL.....R. V. BERKSTRESSER.

A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
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ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 65 Wood Street,
ONION, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in Finch and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders in our warehouse, 110 WOOD STREET, between Second and Smithfield. mws

Whitmore, Voiff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite attention of buyers.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLE AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap18-57
GIVES PERFET SATISFACTION.
For Sabath Schools,

THE SHINING RIVER.
For High and Grammar Schools.

THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR.
The former is by H. S. & W. O. Perkins, and sells for 35 cents, post-paid in Boards, and $30 per 100. Issued only a few weeks since, but the publishers are showered with commendatory letters, and its praises are sounded everywhere. It will prove a "Shining River" of beauty and melody in hundreds of homes and Sabbath Schools.
The latter is just out, and is a book which no Teacher can fail to admire and introduce. It will be a decided elements the musical advance of the time. Sells for $1, or $9 per dozen.
SONG READY—A new collection of the most beautiful Hymns and Tunes for Praise Meetings, Prayer Meetings, Camp Meetings, &c., entitled LIVING WATERS.

PRICE, 30 CENTS. For Praise Meetings, LIVING WATERS. For Prayer Meetings. BY B. F. HODGES.

Now give new life to the singing in your congregation by introducing a few hundred copies of this delightful work. Specimen copies of Living Waters, Shining River or High School Choir, sent, post-paid, for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
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711 Broadway, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
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GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.
W77-TTHS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

TO EXPOSITION VISITORS, CITIZENS AND OTHERS:

Large purchases of goods made this week in the Eastern cities, now on sale, making our stock larger and more complete than at any time during the entire year. Everything offered at the lowest cash prices known in the United States. We occupy the largest Dry Goods building west of New York.

NEW FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS!
Great Bargains Offered in
New Dark Dress Goods,
At 12½c, 15c, 18¾c, and 25c. Many of these Goods are one-half under the usual market prices.

BLACK CASHMERES,
An Immense Stock—all qualities, from 50c to $2.50 a yard.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
Bargains unsurpassed in the United States—At 25, 37½, 44, 50, 62½, 75 and 87½c per yard.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN
Cashmeres, French Merinos and Sateens. Mohairs, Poplins and Alpacas. Camel's Hair and Thibet Cloths. Serges, Diagonals, Damasks. Silk Poplins and Fine Dress Goods.

THE NEW STYLE PLAIDS!
Of Every Description.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
In great variety.

Extraordinary Bargains in
DRESS SILKS.
Black Silks from $1.00 to $3.50, fully one-fourth under usual prices. New Plain Colored and Striped Silks at equally Low Prices.

Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
White and Scarlet all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 30, 1875.

The demands for money are only moderate, and our bankers meet all first class borrowers cheerfully. There is no stringency, so far as is known, nor is any expected in the near future, and rates remain about as last quoted. Outside of the banks, however, there is evidently more paper offering than there was a few weeks ago. There is nothing new to report in the local stock market, and real estate remains quiet.

The following stocks were sold last night at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

1,000 shares Columbia Oil Co. - $4 45
20 shares Castle Shannon R. R. - 4 50

In reply to the statement of an inflationist that the people at the South have not money with which to transact ordinary business, the New York *Herald* says, "This must make them regret the flush days of the Confederacy, when there was so much money in circulation that a man often paid a thousand dollars for a ten cent cigar." The poverty of these days is lamentable by the contrast!

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1865—coupons	121½
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122	10-40's	118¾
" 1864	119	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865	119	New 5 per cents	115¾
" new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	122¼		
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	104	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	65
L. S	92	Toledo & Wabash	8½
C. C. & I. C	48	Harlem	131½
Pa. Central	80¾	Adams Express	91¼
Do. Pref	62½	American Express	57½
Michigan Southern	89¾	U. S. Express	44
No. Central	80¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	87
North Western Com	36¼	Quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref	50	Fort Wayne	99
Rock Island	109¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾
Cleve. & Pitts	89¾	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	40¾	Iron Mountain	16
Western Un. Tel.	79¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	50¾	Con. Trans(B)	46
Reading (S)	19¾	Empire Do (S)	32
U. Cos. of N. J.(B)	132	A. V. R. R. 7-30	—
Oil Creek (S)	19	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	74½
Lehigh Valley	62¾		

NEW YORK, October 29, 1875.

The customs receipts were $353,000. The imports of dry goods were $1,350,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $869,000. The clearings were $55,000,000. Sterling 477@481. Gold advanced from 116 1-8 to 116 1-2, closing at the latter price. The rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-16, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem, and 3 per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were quiet. State securities were dull. The stock market in early dealings showed an advance in some shares, but afterwards the general list became weak and prices declined. Lake Shore was conspicuously weak, declining from 61 1-8 to 59 7-8. Pacific Mail rose from 40 1-2 to 40 7-8, and afterwards reacted. Western Union advanced from 75 1-8 to 75 5-8, fell off to 74 7-8, and recovered to 75 1-8. Northwest rose from 36 5-8 to 37, and later receded to 36 5-8. Union Pacific rose from 65 5-8 to 66, and subsequently declined to 65 1-4. Panama sold at 134, against 136 yesterday.

Stocks were quiet and firm at the close, with the exceptions of Lake Shore and Northwest, which declined to 59¾ and 36¾ respectively. Lake Shore finally sold at 59½. Pacific Mail rose from 40¼ to 40¾, Western Union from 74¾ to 75¼, Erie from 23¾ to 23¾, Union Pacific from 64¾ to 65, Missouri Pacific from 9 to 9¼, and Erie from 17¾ to 17¾. The market was hammered by the bears throughout the afternoon, but with the exception of a few stocks, very little impression was make on prices. There is still a large short interest outstanding, especially in some of the leading stocks. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 148,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 29,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwest, 3,600 St. Paul, 5,500 Erie, 41,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohio, 3,000 Union Pacific, and 19,000 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123; 5-20s of '64, 119; do of '65, 120; do new, 119¾; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 121¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116½; coupons, 120½; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 47¾; do new, 36; Virginia, new, 38½; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¼; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 101¼; Fargo Express, 78; American Express, 57; United States Express, 44; New York Central, 104; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 131¾; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 90; Illinois Central, 96; Lake Shore, 59¾; Illinois Central, 92¼; Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwest common, 36¾; do preferred, 49¾; New Jersey Central, 54; Rock Island, 32; St. Paul, 33½; do preferred, 82; Toledo & Wabash, 8¾; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 95; do preferred, 102½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Indiana Central, 44; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joe, 18½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 101¾.

LONDON, October 29—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., being 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 94½; account, 94 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do. of '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 15¾; do. preferred, 32.

PARIS, October 29.—Rentes, 65f 85c.

FRANKFORT, October 29.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 29, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets present no new or important features deserving of special notice, or to which reference has not already been made in these columns.

APPLES—There is a steady demand and we can report regular sales at $3a3,50 per bushel for fair to good and $4a4,50 for prime to choice.

BEANS—Medium quoted at $1,75a1,85 per bushel, and navies at $1,90a2.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, with a large excess of present requirements, and prices are weak but unchanged; prime to choice rolls, 25a27c; ditto solid packed, 20a23c.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues rather quiet in our market. The Chicago *Tribune* reports as follows: "Continues active and easy, under liberal offerings of Kansas and other Western corn, some of which is sent to parties outside the regular dealers, and forced on the market, so that prices are irregular. It is thought that broom corn will bring better prices after a while. The crop is no larger than that of 1874 and the supply of old left over is considerably less than it was a year ago. A prominent grower at Circleville, O., writes that the crop in his district is not more than half as large as in 1874 last year, most of the crop having been destroyed by the summer floods. The crop of Ohio is probable 1,500 tons short, and only about 200 tons of old are left over, against 1,000 tons last season."

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, but unchanged; Ohio Factory, 13½a14c for August, and 14a14½c for September; prime New York, 13c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is light and prices are maintained, notwithstanding there is not much inquiry, 27c; pickled, quotable at 20a23c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Old red winter wheat, $7a7,25; old spring wheat, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7. Rye Flour, $5,50a5,75. Buckwheat Flour, 2 3-4a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, and the leading markets are devoid of anything specially new or important. We gather the following statistical information in regard to Coffee from a late Baltimore circular: Stock in first hands at Baltimore, 22,849 bags; stock in first hands at all United States ports, 137,835 bags, against 17,000 bags same time last year. Total stock October 27, 1875, in the United States in first hands, 137,835 bags; afloat and loading for United States to 24th ultimo, 250,141 bags; purchases for United States from September 25th to October 23th, 94,000 bags. Total visable supply, 481,976 bags.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard R	10⅛
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10⅝
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@9¾
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEE.

Rio Good	22	Roasted Java	29¾
Rio Prime	25	R. Java, llpkgs	27
Rio Fancy	26	R. Java, loose	26¾
R. Rio, llb pkgs	30		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¼@7¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, per lb	9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	60@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—The grain markets continue rather sluggish, and with liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and in buyers favor. Wheat is still quoted at $1,25a1,35 for new red, and $1,30a1,40 for new white; nothing but strictly prime commanding the outside figures. Old red winter, $1,40a1,45. The Oat market continues dull and weak, with more offering than there is a demand for even at the decline—best mixed, 33@34c; No. 2 white, 41a42. Rye continues quiet and nominally unchanged—85a90c. There is such a wide range in Barley that it is difficult to give quotations.

HAY—Continues dull but unchanged—baled, on track, $12a14 for prairie, and $17 a19 for timothy.

PROVISIONS—The market continues rather sluggish, and prices are easy but unchanged. A Chicago paper, in referring to the outlook as regards the packing season, says: Prices of hogs are $1,50a2 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago, and they were thought to be high enough then. Now the situation is regarded with fear by many, and only the boldest will venture to operate if present prices should be sustained. The regular packing season should open next Monday, and some packers will then be at work, but at the rate at which hogs are now coming forward, all cannot commence even if current prices should not stand in the way. Yet it were not for the fact that the market is very short on product the leading packers would probably work hard to put down prices for the general good of the trade, so that there would be a chance for profit on a rising market during the season.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C	12	Do. half barrels	15
B'fast Bacon, S. C	16	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	14
Dried Beef, Ex. Super pressed, old	14½	Do. in ¾ bbls	15¼
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do. in buckets	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. 2 lb cuddies	17¼
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb do	17
Clear Sides	14¾	Do. 2 lb pails	18
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.50	Do. 6 lb do	17¾
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Do. 6 lb do	17¾
Lard Oil	—	Carbon Oil	—
		Cheese	—

POTATOES The receipts have been liberal for some days past, and the market is easier in consequence. Peerless and Early Rose quoted on track, by the carload, at 35a40c per bushel. Peach Blows, 43a45 cents. Jersey Sweets, $3a3,25 per barrel.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3,75a4,25 per bushel —sale of 100 bushels at $3,75. Walnuts do not appear to be wanted at any price. Shellbarks, $1,75a2 per bu.

ONIONS—Dull; $2a2,50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a 2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 9 1-2a9¾c for city rendered; 9a9¼c for country.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 29, 1875.

PIG IRON.—Trade continues as dull as ever; there is less doing now than there was during midsummer, when but little is expected, and while it is hoped that there will soon be a revival, the outlook at the present writing is not encouraging. The most of the mills are still in operation, but very few of them are working more than single turn, consequently the consumption of the raw article is light, and the demand is confined wholly to small lots rendered necessary to keep up mixtures. Prices are weak, but nominally unchanged; mill iron quotable at $23a24 at furnace; No. 1 Foundry, $25a26; No. 2 do, $24a25. Charcoal, $25a30 per warm, and $35a40 for cold blast. Following sales were made public:

H. R. CHARCOAL.

270 tons No. 1 and 2 Foundry Hanging Rock..... private.
10 tons Charcoal H. R..... 29 00 cash.
10 tons Charcoal H. R..... 28 00 cash.
20 tons No. 1 Hanging Rock..... private.
20 tons No. 2 Charcoal H. R private.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Grey Forge	$23 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	24 00 4 mos
20 tons Silvery	21 00 4 mos
80 tons Close Gray R. S	23 00 4 mos
50 tons Close Gray R. S	23 00 4 mos
100 tons Dark Gray R. S	23 00 4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	24 00 4 mos
50 tons Ex. Grey Forge R S	25 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.

Our manufacturers continue to report trade dull and unsatisfactory, and while they are hopeful that there will soon be a change for the better, the outlook at the present writing is not very encouraging; orders are coming forward sparingly, but few if any, of the mills are working up to their full capacity, and prices for the ordinary sizes are kept down to a point that afford little or no margin for profit. It is evident that one of three things must occur; prices and wages must be reduced, manufacture reduced, or a general suspension; it is claimed by those who are in a position to know that there is an actual loss on every pound of merchant bar iron that is being produced at rates, and as there is no chance to put up rates, it follows that unless the cost of manufacture can be reduced, the mills will be obliged to shut down.

NAILS—Nail trade is dull and unsatisfactory, unusually so for this season of the year; but few factories are working much more than half time; orders are coming forward very slowly, and manufacturers appear determined not to accumulate stock; we also learn that Wheeling makers are pursuing the same course, determined not to "pile up." Prices may be quoted at $2,85a2,90, 60 days, for lots of 100 kegs and upward, and two per cent. off for cash—some makers quote at $2,80, nett cash. Trade in Horse and Mule shoes is expected to improve, as it usually does at this season of the year—the former is quoted at 4 3-4c per lb., and the latter at 5 3-4c.

SCRAP IRON.—There is no improvement to note in this branch of business, which has been very dull for some time past—some dealers are refusing to buy and are unable to sell. No. 1 R. R. Scrap quotable at $1,30 at 10, 4 mos., delivered at mills. Car wheels dull; offering at $24a25, 4 mos.

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—Since our last, the Thomas Iron Company have reduced the price of No. 1 Foundry Iron to $24 and No. 2 Foundry to $22, which prices are now general. One or two companies, however, adhere to previous prices. Other firms, with large stocks and makers of brands not well known are offering No. 1 Foundry at less than $24, and we note the sale of 100 tons North River Iron at $23. The next approach of the close of navigation fails to affect the market beyond slightly increasing the demand, and the usually restricted demand during the winter prevents any hope of an improvement for some time. The following table shows the state of production in the Lehigh region:

	Furnaces in Blast.	Furnaces out of Blast.	Total.
Carbon	1	2	3
Lehigh Valley	1	2	3
Thomas	3	5	8
Crane	3	3	6
Allentown	5	1	6
Lehigh Iron Co	2	2	4
Roberts	1	1	2
Saucon	..	2	2
North Penn	..	1	1
Ulster	..	1	1
Glendon	1	4	5
Andover	..	3	3
	15	26	41

We note the sale of 100 tons Crane No. 1 Foundry at $25, less four per cent.; about 1,000 tons Thomas No. 1 Foundry at $24; 200 tons Thomas No. 2 Foundry at $22. A telegram from Montreal reports the suspension, yesterday, of the Moisic Iron Company, with large liabilities. The Morris Run Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, have filed a claim against the company for over $350,000. This company has for a long time been embarrassed, and their suspensions occasions little surprise.

Scotch Pig.—The markert is firm and steady, being in few hands and well controlled. We note sales of 100 tons Summerlee, at 31.50; 25 tons Colfness, at 33.

Bar Iron.—Rolled at Eastern mills, 2¼a2½c per lb. The Catasauqua Manufacturing Company have made an arrangement with their creditors to pay them in bonds at 3 per cent., running a number of years.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The season approaches to the close of canal navigation, and whatever of activity there is in the iron market is due to this, although it has not yet amounted to any very material increase of the trade in pig metal. About ten thousand tons a week will cover the transactions in pig iron in this market at present, although there are, of course, very many sales of small lots which are never reported. The actual product continues to average about the same, although some new furnaces are blowing in. The output will not be materially increased before spring, it is thought, nor will prices materially alter, although a spurt of business would follow any threatening of ice, and possibly advance prices $1a2 per ton. Ores are very low, compared to pig metal, as are Bars, and both producers of the one and manufacturers of the other complain of this. Manufactured Iron is nominally the same, but actually a little better than at our last. Rails sell freely, and have more inquiry than anything else. Old Rails and Muck, as well as Scrap, are all quiet. There is a report of trouble with puddlers at hand here; as however the principal mills have constant trouble with puddlers, it is not likely to curtail production, although wages will be lowered, and a strike may come at any time, and would, indeed, be rather beneficial than otherwise to the Bar mills.

The range of prices is somewhat difficult to quote, for, while some furnace companies refuse the idea of $25 for No. 1, others sell actually under this, and relative quotations for other grades. We quote as follows: Pig Iron.—No. 1 Foundry, $25; No. 2, $22; Gray Forge, $21a22. Bars.—2.6 to 2.7c per pound.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 29, 1875.

Trade has relapsed and dullness is again the order of the day, with prices weak and lower. Crude has declined from 3 to 5 cent per barrel, as compared with Thursday; immediate shipment was quoted this P. M. at $1,60; outside lines, $1,30. Refined dull and weak, and buyers and sellers apart in their views—there are few, if any, sellers at quoted rates, and there were no buyers at anything above them. Philadelphia delivery, 13¼c; Baltimore, 12¾a13c.

The Barrel market continues very dull; sales of countries at $1,30a1,35; city make, quoted at $1,40a1,45, with none selling.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	Geo. Pohl	90
H. S. A. Stewart	Geo. Pohl	200
Citizens O. Co.	Geo. Pohl	600
D. P. Reighurd	Geo. Pohl	46
John Speer	Geo. Pohl	51
King & G.	Geo. Pohl	50
Aladdin Oil Co.	J. S. Davis	150
Wormser, M. & Co.	J. S. Davis	200
Central Ref. Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	150
H. S. A. Stewart	Warden, F. & Co.	105
Central Ref. Co.	Central Ref. Co.	200
Total		2,654

A Pork Conundrum.

It was rumored yesterday that a round lot of 2,300 barrels of mess pork would arrive from Milwaukee during the day and be delivered on contracts this month. It was also stated that the pork was originally intended for this market, and was shipped from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, but was transferred to Milwaukee during the latter part of September. On examining the files of the Milwaukee papers, the shipment of this pork cannot be found, and some parties are disposed to question its shipment from there, especially as that city is very particular to claim everything that is received at Chicago from towns on the lines of the different Wisconsin roads. There is another conundrum in regard to this pork which remains unanswered, and that is: If it came from Cedar Rapids, how came the brands of two well-known packing firms of this city on the packages? And also, how came the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to report the arrival of 1,778 barrels of this pork to the Board of Trade, and not to the parties to whom it furnishes statistics?—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

California Crops.

The Secretary of the San Francisco Produce Exchange has reported the stocks of flour and grain in the State on the first of October. The totals embrace 50,900 barrels of flour, 5,450,200 centals of wheat, 1,580,000 centals of barley, 114,300 centals of oats, 160,900 centals of corn, and 15,680 centals of buckwheat. The barley and wheat are commended as being in San Francisco, afloat in the harbor and at Oakland Wharf, and a good portion of the remainder is credited to the southern counties. The *Bulletin* says: Exporters still think we shall have six million centals for shipment abroad, over one-third of which has already gone forward, and there will probably be less than two million centals left for export in the last half of the year.

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NEW YORK.

American Pig.—Since our last, the Thomas Iron Company have reduced the price of No. 1 Foundry Iron to $24 and No. 2 Foundry to $22, which prices are now general. One or two companies, however, adhere to previous prices. Other firms, with large stocks and makers of brands not well known are offering No. 1 Foundry at less than $24, and we note the sale of 100 tons North River Iron at $23. The next approach of the close of navigation fails to affect the market beyond slightly increasing the demand, and the usually restricted demand during the winter prevents any hope of an improvement for some time. The following table shows the state of production in the Lehigh region:

	Furnaces in Blast.	Furnaces out of Blast.	Total.
Carbon	1	2	3
Lehigh Valley	1	2	3
Thomas	3	5	8
Crane	3	3	6
Allentown	5	1	6
Lehigh Iron Co	2	2	4
Roberts	1	1	2
Saucon	..	2	2
North Penn	..	1	1
Ulster	..	1	1
Glendon	1	4	5
Andover	..	3	3
	15	26	41

We note the sale of 100 tons Crane No. 1 Foundry at $25, less four per cent.; about 1,000 tons Thomas No. 1 Foundry at $24; 200 tons Thomas No. 2 Foundry at $22. A telegram from Montreal reports the suspension, yesterday, of the Moisic Iron Company, with large liabilities. The Morris Run Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, have filed a claim against the company for over $350,000. This company has for a long time been embarrassed, and their suspensions occasions little surprise.

Scotch Pig.—The markert is firm and steady, being in few hands and well controlled. We note sales of 100 tons Summerlee, at 31.50; 25 tons Colfness, at 33.

Bar Iron.—Rolled at Eastern mills, 2¼a2½c per lb. The Catasauqua Manufacturing Company have made an arrangement with their creditors to pay them in bonds at 3 per cent., running a number of years.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The season approaches to the close of canal navigation, and whatever of activity there is in the iron market is due to this, although it has not yet amounted to any very material increase of the trade in pig metal. About ten thousand tons a week will cover the transactions in pig iron in this market at present, although there are, of course, very many sales of small lots which are never reported. The actual product continues to average about the same, although some new furnaces are blowing in. The output will not be materially increased before spring, it is thought, nor will prices materially alter, although a spurt of business would follow any threatening of ice, and possibly advance prices $1a2 per ton. Ores are very low, compared to pig metal, as are Bars, and both producers of the one and manufacturers of the other complain of this. Manufactured Iron is nominally the same, but actually a little better than at our last. Rails sell freely, and have more inquiry than anything else. Old Rails and Muck, as well as Scrap, are all quiet. There is a report of trouble with puddlers at hand here; as however the principal mills have constant trouble with puddlers, it is not likely to curtail production, although wages will be lowered, and a strike may come at any time, and would, indeed, be rather beneficial than otherwise to the Bar mills.

The range of prices is somewhat difficult to quote, for, while some furnace companies refuse the idea of $25 for No. 1, others sell actually under this, and relative quotations for other grades. We quote as follows: Pig Iron.—No. 1 Foundry, $25; No. 2, $22; Gray Forge, $21a22. Bars.—2.6 to 2.7c per pound.

white Wabash $1,30; No. 3 do $1,24; amber $1,21; No. 1 white Michigan $1,24½; No. 2 $1,17; extra $1,30; No. 2 amber $1,07. Corn dull; high mixed 60¼c; no grade 58c. Oats steady; No. 2 36¾c; rejected 31c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 29.—Cotton quiet at 11¾a12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,41,25. Corn quiet at 40a 80c. Oats dull at 45a60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,18.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 29.—Flour firm at $6,50. Wheat closed weak; extra $1,32½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26¾; amber $1,19. Corn quiet; No. 2 66c. Oats steady; white 38a40c; mixed 37c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—Cotton dull at 12¼c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn: old shelled 70c; new ear 60c. Oats dull at 40a 45c. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon dull at 10¾, 13¾a14¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 29.—Wheat quiet; new No. 1 white Michigan $1,35. Corn steady at 70a71c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 Canada $1,08.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 29.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 52a54c. Oats 25a38c. Rye 60a80c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Beeves: receipts 2,260, making 4,310 in four days, against 6,280 in the same time last week; quality rather common generally, and market slow at an advance of ¼a½c noted yesterday; a few best native steers sold at 12¾a13c, common to prime 8¾a12½c; ordinary to choice Texas and Cherokee cattle 7¼a10c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,170, making 13,360 in four days, against 17,200 in the same time last week; demand fair; market steady; 6a ½c for lambs and 4¾a6¼c for common to prime sheep, with one car load premium Ohio wethers 130 lbs. 6¾c. Swine: receipts 4,820, making 18,150 in four days, against 19,650 in the same time last week; none offered alive; city dressed 9¼a10¼c.

BUFFALO, October 28.—Cattle: receipts 1,020 head; total for week 7,272 head; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200 head; total for week 13,200 head; market active at an advance on yesterday's prices; all offerings find ready sale; Indiana sheep, 91 to 94 lbs, $4,62½a5,00; Ohio sheep, 83 lbs, $4,75; Michigan sheep, 82 lbs, $4,75; Illinois sheep, 92 lbs, $5; Michigan store sheep, 58 lbs, $3,75. Hogs: receipts 3,200 head; total for week 25,200 head; market very dull; good supply; light demand; prices lower with downward tendency; quality of offerings only fair; Yorkers $7,25a7,40; heavy $7,50a7,75.

CHICAGO, October 29.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head; more active; firm and buoyant, closing strong; stockers $2,75a3,75; Texans $2,75a3,50; common to good shipping $4a 5,50; one lot of extra $6,20; choice $6; shipments 1,820. Hogs: receipts 13,000 head; dull, slow and weak; 10 to 15c lower; shippers $6,50a6,90; common to medium $7,10a 7,25; good to prime $7,30a7,50; shipments 5,500. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; sales $3a 4,40.

ALBANY, October 29.—Cattle: receipts 301 cars, a decrease of 77 cars from last week; prices ¼a¾c lower for all fair butchering stock; choice scarce and considered as being in San Francisco, afloat in the harbor and at Oakland Wharf, and a good portion of the remainder is credited to the southern counties. The *Bulletin* says: Exporters still think we shall have six million centals for shipment abroad, over one-third of which has already gone forward, and there will probably be less than two million centals left for export in the last half of the year.

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HOME NEWS.

Election Tickets.

The full Republican ticket, State and County, can be had by calling at the GAZETTE counting room.

A Man Struck at the Outer Depot.

The outward bound express on the Allegheny Valley Railroad struck a man at the outer depot, last evening. He was taken in charge by some parties who carried him away. We were unable to ascertain his name or the extent of his injuries.

Veteran Soldiers

in thousands have visited Walker's great battle picture Look Out Mountain. It was at both the Chicago and Indianapolis reunions, and all soldiers testify to the truthfulness as a historical work. It is now on exhibition in the Exposition building at the right side of the main entrance, and those who fail to see it now will not have another opportunity in this State.

Frustrated.

Mr. Moore, who resides at No. 24 Bluff street, yesterday discovered that preparations had been made to rob his residence. Thieves had been through the house and examined the premises thoroughly, taking away with them nothing but a pair of pants, but before leaving they had removed the screws from the "keepers" of the doors, thus making an entrance at night very easy. Fortunately the discovery of the condition of the locks prevented what was evidently an intended burglary.

Young Woman's Boarding Home.

The managers of this excellent institution will celebrate its fifth anniversary on Tuesday evening, November 2d. The entertainment will consist of a Pound Sociable, with music by some of the best performers in the two cities. A pound package of anything will be acceptable. The auctioning of the packages will occasion much merriment, and an enjoyable time is predicted. Prof. Blumenschein will be in attendance to give a little additional zest to the musical exercises. Tickets of admission 50 cents.

Base Ball.

The following is the score by innings of the game of ball at Union Park, yesterday, between the Braddock and Downer clubs:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Braddocks	0	0	1	2	5	2	0	2	0	12
Downers	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4

The Braddocks and Xanthas play this afternoon, and a fine game may be expected.

The Neshannocks were defeated by the Oil Citys on Thursday at Oil City.

Select Council.

When Select Council adjourned on Monday last it was to meet again yesterday evening. It convened at the appointed hour, seven o'clock, but without a quorum, when Mr. Bruce raised the point of order that the meeting was illegal, first, because Councils cannot, according to law, take a recess for more than twenty-four hours, and, second, because the meeting would, therefore, be a special one, and no meetings, special or regular, can be held except during daylight. As there was no quorum those present considered Mr. Bruce's point of order a "settler" and adjourned accordingly.

Serious Accident.

Early yesterday morning, Patrick McDonough, a laborer, employed by a contractor named Gormley, met with a serious accident near Temperanceville. He was at work on the railroad, walking on the Panhandle railroad, when he was struck by the McDonald accommodation. He was taken to a house near by, and Dr. Walker, of Mansfield, was summoned to attend him. Amputation of one limb and an arm was found to be necessary, one leg was broken, and a fearful gash was sustained upon the head. Although seriously injured the man was not fatally hurt.

Prominent Railroad Officials.

A special car arrived at the Union Depot last evening with the following well known Pennsylvania Railroad men: President Thomas A. Scott. Vice Presidents George B. Roberts and Edmund Smith. General Manager Frank Thomson, General Superintendent J. N. Gardner and Superintendents Robert Pitcairn and J. McC. Creighton. Directors Wistar Morris, Josiah Bacon, N. P. Shortbridge, A. J. Derbyshire, A. M. Fox, H. Wayne Anspach, Alex. Biddle and G. Morrison Coates. S. M. Felton, General Manager of the Panhandle road, and Messrs. Stephen W. White and R. N. Ely were also in the party. The gentlemen leave boon for several days past inspecting the road between this city and Philadelphia. This morning they will start on a tour of examination over the West Penn road.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

will change time Monday November 1st.

Uniontown accommodation will depart at 6:50 A. M., instead of 6:25. Through mail at 9:45 A. M., instead of 9:20. Mail accommodation at 5:15 P. M., instead of 5:45. Through express at 6:20 P. M., instead of 6:25. Uniontown accommodation will arrive at 7:45 A. M., instead of 7:25. West Newton accommodation at 8:30 A. M., instead of 8:20. Through express at 7:10 A. M., instead of 7:35. Uniontown accommodation at 10:00 A. M., instead of 9:45. McKeesport accommodation at 6:05 P. M., instead of 6:10. Uniontown accommodation at 8:50 P. M., instead of 5:40 P. M. Through mail at 5:35 P. M., instead of 8:15. McKeesport accommodation at 7:30 P. M., instead of 7:40.

Mail trains East and West will run daily. Express East daily except Sunday. Express West daily except Monday. Time of other trains as formerly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Boy Killed in Allegheny.

Yesterday forenoon a boy named Edward Rankauff met an instant and horrible death as a result of his own foolhardiness. Boys are in the habit of jumping from the stone wall in the West Park, Allegheny, on to the roof of passing freight trains. Young Rankauff was so engaged and had made several successful jumps, and was trying it again when he fell between two cars. The wheels passed directly over the top of his head, crushing it into a shapeless mass. As soon as the train could be stopped the body was taken out and conveyed to Rodney & Smith's undertaking establishment, on Ohio street, where Coroner McClaren was summoned to hold an inquest. The inquest was held in the afternoon, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The boy lived with his parents at 150 Spring Garden avenue, was seventeen years old and worked in one of the glass factories in the city. He started to work yesterday morning, but for some unaccountable reason stopped and got to playing with a few of boys. His father was very much effected over the accident.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Two Orphans" will have its final representations at the Opera House this afternoon and evening, closing a most successful two weeks' run. Monday night Miss Minnie Palmer, a vivacious and youthful sprite of the Lotta school of actresses, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh in "Little Silver," a play written for her by Charles Barras. Charles Barras resided in Cincinnati, being its first production on any stage. The lady comes heralded by high praise from other cities, and the piece is said to be full of humor and strong situation. The double novelty of a new star and new drama will thus greet our lovers of the drama Monday evening.

Trimbles Varieties.

Two performances will be given at this popular place of amusement to-day—the matinee commencing at half-past two o'clock, and in the evening—the great Garretta Troupe, and all the other specialties appearing on both occasions. The patrons of Manager Aims are delighted at the entertainments he furnishes them.

Beamer's Benefit.

The sale of seats for the testimonial benefit to Mr. Beamer is progressing satisfactorily at Hale's music store. Mr. Paul Zimmerman has been substituted for Mr. Beetz, as *Lionel*, in the cast of "Martha," the latter gentleman never having sung it in English. Otherwise the programme remains unchanged.

Mr. Conway's Lecture.

As will be seen, Mr. Moncure D. Conway is advertised to deliver a lecture on "The Devil; or, Demonology," at Library Hall, on next Tuesday night. This will be the second lecture in the Mercantile Library course, and, although it will come off on election night, still a large audience may be expected. Perhaps the fact of its being on that night may bring out a larger number than would otherwise come, when it is known that at the conclusion of the lecture President McClelland will return thanks to the audience so far as received at the Republican Headquarters.

The subject of Mr. Conway's lecture is unique, and he may be confidently relied upon that the lecture itself will not belie the attractive than its name indicates. Mr. Conway will illustrate his lectures by diagrams, &c., which, the Cincinnati papers say, add greatly to the attractiveness of the entertainment.

Real Estate not Depreciated.

Desirable real estate has suffered little or no decrease in value, as witness the sale by James M. Drape & Co., of property No. 270 Penn street, where the attendance at the sale was very large, and the bidding so spirited as to border on the exciting. The price paid was $9,000, and the fortunate purchaser was Dr. Quincy A. Scott. Real estate in the hands of Messrs. Drape & Co., auctioneers, pretty generally brings its best figure, as this firm are possessed of that business tact and energy which insure successful rates.

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial is a sovereign remedy for Coughs and all Diseases of the lungs. It is especially adapted to children, as it is a very pleasant medicine. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Dr. F. Scherer, No. 73 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them Sold by all grocers.

THE EXPOSITION.

Rambling Through the Great Exhibition.

The Attendance—The Premiums on Stock—Brief Mention of Floating Items—Continuation of Notes From Exhibitors' Stands.

Yesterday the Exposition was lively with the crowds in attendance. The largest number present at any one time was in the afternoon, when the men, women and children from all sections came in. The weather was so balmy and pleasant, that rambling through the big building was delightful, and the people took full advantage of it.

STOCK AWARDS

Great interest was manifested in the competition on stock. The premiums awarded are as follows:

Fat Sheep.—Long wool, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium. Long wool, two years, P. Quinette; second premium. Middle Sheepshire, one year, Wilson Ormsby; first premium. Middle Sheepshire, one year, Wilson Ormsby; second premium. Middle Sheepshire, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium. Middle Sheepshire, one year, Wilson Ormsby; first premium. Cross breed, two year, Wilson Ormsby; first premium. Ram, two years, Wilson Ormsby; first premium. Ram, two years, P. Quinette; second premium. Three ewes, two years, P. Quinette; second premium. Three ewes, two years, Wilson Ormsby. Three ewes, one year, Wilson Ormsby, first premium. Three lambs, ——, P. Quinette; first premium. Ram, two years, James Rodgers; first premium. Ram, one year, Wilson Ormsby; first premium. Three ewes, two years, James Rodgers; first premium. Three ewes, one year, James Rodgers; first premium. Three lambs, one year, James Rodgers; first premium. Three Southdown, C. F. Emerich; no award.

Fine Wool.—Ram, two years, William A. Harriot; first premium. Ram, one year, William A. Harriot; first premium. Three ewes, three years, William A. Harriot; first premium. Three ewes, two years, William A. Harriot; first premium. Three ewes, one year, William A. Harriot; first premium. The judges were Messrs. S. M. Lafferty, J. A. Drexler and Enoch McCreary. In the several classes in above Mr. Ormsby, of Sharpsville, Pa., received nine first premiums and one second; Mr. Quinett received one first and three second; Mr. Rodgers four firsts, and Mr. Harriot, of Oakdale, five firsts.

Swine.—Breeding sow, two years, C. F. Emerich, first premium. Twin pigs, six months, C. F. Emerich, first premium. Breeding sow, two years, C. F. Emerich, second premium. Breeding sow, two years, G. M. Evans, first premium. Sow, one year, C. F. Emerich, first premium. Sow pig, six months, G. W. Evans, first premium. Five pigs, six months, G. W. Evans, first premium. The Judges were Messrs. W. Holmes, J. Gilchrist and M. O'Donnell.

THE CHICKEN SHOW.

The exhibition of poultry commences next week in the basement of the main hall. The entries do not close until Tuesday, but there are a number already in, among which are the following: John N. Straub, Allegheny; W. J. Meek, Pittsburgh; C. B. Ether, Pittsburgh; S. H. Cook, McDonald Station; Robert Kennedy; R. F. Shannon, Pittsburgh. Mr. Shannon displays about fifteen fine pigeons.

PRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Exposition Press Committee held a meeting this evening, at headquarters, Chairman Fleming presiding, and Mr. George Wardman acting as Secretary *pro tem.* Reports of the sub-committees appointed to attend associations to visiting members of the press were called for, and several gentlemen made interesting statements of their daily operations for the week. The reports showed that while the membership was not overburdened with work, nevertheless their duties had been faithfully performed. The same committees were continued for the coming week. The question of adjournment sine die of the Press Committee was freely discussed, but a majority being opposed to the project, it was postponed for the present. Some other unimportant, special public interest, was transacted, after which the Committee adjourned until Friday evening next, at eight o'clock.

BRIEFS.

Mr. Charles McKnight yesterday resigned his position as General Manager, giving as a reason that he is going into other business.

It is pretty certain that the Exposition will be continued longer than the month originally advertised. How long the time will be extended, however, has not been settled upon. Three months is the limit mentioned that it be kept upin order to give all an opportunity to see the great show.

The little children should bear in mind, and parents also, that this is the last day for the children of the Exposition, when everything possible will be done to add to their pleasure and enjoyment. The attendance of little ones last Saturday was very large, and we doubt not that to-day will fully equal it.

There were about twelve thousand people present at the Exposition on Thursday. After ten o'clock and the rain was cold.

A delegate from Washington county who visited the Exposition on the excursion yesterday became "too full for utterance" last evening, and fell into the hands of footmad's not far from the building, who relieved him of his watch.

THE POP CORN MAN.

Without doubt the most popular and best known man in the Exposition is Mr. Baker, the Pop Corn man. He has two large stands—one just east of the Pagoda and the other a few yards west of the large fountain. A visit to the Exposition would be incomplete without it included some of the Pop Corn, and hence his stands are always surrounded by people who want to see how it is made, and to purchase. The corn is parched at the stand here, when a quantity of syrup, made from the best granulated sugar, is poured over it. The corn thus flavored is then pressed into large balls in a very handsome silver plated machine, which was invented by Mr. Baker himself, and is the only one in use anywhere. Mr. Baker has such a large trade at the Exposition that he is compelled to employ fifteen persons to manufacture and sell the corn. He originated his present mode of making and selling Pop Corn and Ice Cream Candy at the Ohio State Fair, about fifteen years ago, and his stand was one of the great features of the Fair until about two years ago, when he gave up Fairs and took to Expositions. He had the Candy and Pop Corn privilege at the Cincinnati Exposition from the beginning, and came here highly recommended by the officers of that institution. His honorable manner of settling the dispute on the candy question has corroborated all that was said in his favor.

Mr. Baker is somewhat of a stranger to most of our people, but he is well known in the wholesale Grocery, Drug and Confectionery trade, as these dealers obtain from him nearly all their supply of sealing wax. He is not only the champion Pop Corn man, but also takes the lead in the manufacture of sealing wax. He has an establishment in Dayton, Ohio, from which is turned out annually about four hundred thousand pounds of sealing wax, which is shipped to Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh and all the principal cities in the Union. His reputation in business circles stands very high and there are thousands who have had dealings with him. The Expositon, who will in attendance at the Exposition, will no doubt have sweet recollections of the "pop corn man."

BLAKE'S CRUSHER.

By a little oversight the types yesterday morning made us say that the office of Mr. E. S. Blake, agent for Blake's Crusher and patentee of Blake's Quicksilver, was at No. 5 Sixth street. The office is on the third floor of the building, first door from the Suspension Bridge.

ARMSTRONG, FAWCETT & M'KELVY.

The White Lead and Color manufacturers are very well represented at the Exposition, and the display in this line have all done well, but none of them have outstripped the firm of Messrs. Armstrong, Fawcett & McKelvy. This firm, which is recognized among our most prominent and favorably known White Lead and Color manufacturing houses, is composed of young men noted for their enterprise, business tact and reliability. Their works are situated at No. 310 River avenue, Allegheny, and cover more than an acre of ground. They have put into these works all the best modern and improved machinery for manipulating the lead in the process of manufacturing, and Mr. Armstrong, who is a practical lead worker, and one of the most experienced in our vicinity, gives his personal attention to the manufacture. By this means a white lead is secured which, for purity, whiteness and fineness, has no superior in the market. This brand has gained a high reputation and does not suffer in comparison with the best brands in the country, the best evidence of which is that in competition it was recommended the best of five brands exhibited. It is strictly pure white lead and is used by our most reliable contractors for all kinds of work. The firm are content to sell their goods on their merits and not to indulge in boasting, as they believe assertion, guarantee and recommendation do not insure success, and that the goods can be seen and speak for themselves.

This firm also manufactures Colors largely, and all goods covered by their brand is a sufficient guarantee of the very finest quality. Their office is at No. 37 Wood street, and dealers will find them very liberal and accommodating people to deal with.

MARBLE WORK.

The establishment of Mr. Alexander B. Iggo had enjoyed a first class reputation long before the Exposition, but since the opening of the great show thousands of people have had their eyes opened to the superiority of this house in a way that they never had before. Mr. Beggs has put on exhibition some samples of his work in the way of mantels, which really take down anything of that kind ever turned out from a marble works hereabouts. For beauty of design, exquisite finish and delicacy of carving, the mantel in the north side Parlor takes the lead over anything of that kind that has been put on exhibition. Mr. Beggs scores this great excellence by first employing none but the best workmen, and next in using nothing but the best material. His workmen are not ordinary mechanics, but men who have an artistic appreciation of their work, and over all Mr. Beggs exercises a personal supervision. He prides himself on the fact that no piece of work ever leaves his establishment that will not stand the test of the most rigid scrutiny, or the action of the atmosphere.

The works of Mr. Beggs are at Nos. 67 and 69 Anderson street, Allegheny, where he has a number of fine samples on hand, and where those who want to see how fine work is done are invited to call.

KLOMAN, PARK & CO.

Messrs. Kloman, Park & Co., of the Iron City Tool Works, have taken a space in the Iron Department, where they exhibit some bright and beautiful samples of their work. They have a cabinet case standing on a table, in which their manufactures are displayed so as to be seen from all deirctions in walking along the aisle. Their samples are manufactured of solid Black Diamond Steel, highly polished, and of the very finest finish. They comprise picks, mattocks, grub hoes, crowbars, wedges, vises, coal picks, miner's picks, &c., and the display is a very full and complete one. There is nothing in the line of steel work in the Exposition that so much impresses the spectator with its evident carefulness of workmanship and superiority of material, for such specimens could not have been made unless both these elements had entered into the work. The firm fully appreciate these facts, and hence they are extremely careful in both directions in selecting men as well as material.

This firm was established in 1866, and their works have been running full ever since, they were started at that time. The superiority of their manufactures has given them an immense trade. It extends through all the States as far South as Galveston, Texas, North to Canada, East to New England, and West to California, and they also ship large quantities of their goods to South America and Australia. The excellence of their goods alone is the reason for this extended trade, as the firm make no special efforts to attract attention